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Country programme document

Algeria

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Algeria is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes an aggregate indicative budget of $5,928,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $8,026,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2016 to 2020.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2015.

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Programme rationale

1. Algeria is an upper-middle-income country, which ranks 93rd out of 187 countries in the 2014 Human Development Index.[1] After a period of slowdown, population growth accelerated from 2008, bringing the total population to almost 39.1 million people in 2014,[2] 37 per cent (14.3 million) of them children and adolescents. The urban population represents 85 per cent of the total population.[3] This accelerated population growth is likely to continue in the short and medium term due to an increased fertility rate[4] over recent years, currently resulting in more than 1 million live births per year.

2. Since the country's independence, the Algerian Government has maintained a firm commitment to a social contract focused on human development and on significant investments in the redistribution of national resources. Such commitment translated throughout the years into wide-ranging social transfer and subsidy schemes that today represent today more than 25 per cent of government expenditure, as well as through significant funding for national education (15 per cent of public expenditure) and health (8 per cent). Such investments have had an extremely positive impact on social development, reflected in the fact that the Government should meet, or even exceed, almost all the Millennium Development Goals. However, despite significant progress in reducing the maternal mortality ratio, from 215 to 66.4 per 100,000 live births between 1990 and 2013,[5] the country needs to make further efforts to reach the ratio that would allow it to achieve Millennium Development Goal 5, which would be 57 per 100,000 live births.

3. Despite the positive results previously mentioned, particularly given the scale of the underlying logistical and financial challenges to human development in a country that is now the largest in Africa by area. However, the results hide a more complex social reality, with substantial disparities in terms of access to and quality of social service provision. These disparities primarily affect the southern and highland regions, vulnerable populations living in urban and semi-urban areas, and particular categories of children with specific needs, especially those with disabilities. The Sahrawi refugees, who have been living in harsh conditions in the camps around Tindouf (south-west Algeria) for nearly 40 years, are also considered one of the most vulnerable populations.

4. Such disparities are due to structural factors linked to the country's geography, as well as to institutional and sociocultural factors. The fragility of information systems and monitoring and evaluation systems induces challenges to rational planning and proper management of mother and child-focused programmes. As a result, the quality and level of access to social services do not meet the required standards nor do they reflect the depth of government's investment in such areas. Despite the country's large body of statistics on the situation of mothers and children, the data available are not always broken down by region, gender or income quintile. However, analysis of administrative statistical data and the 2013 Multiple

[1] Human Development Index 2014.
[2] Population of Algeria (National Office of Statistics, ONS).
[3] General population census (ONS, 2008).
[4] Fertility rate: 3.02 children per woman (ONS, 2014).
[5] National administrative data.

Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 4) results highlight a number of vulnerability factors specific to mothers and children in various sectors.

5. Significant strengthening of service provision in the health sector, particularly in terms of infrastructure and facilities, greatly helped national efforts in reducing infant mortality to 21.4 per 1,000 live births.[6] However, this progress is insufficient in light of the delay in reducing neonatal mortality, which now accounts for 70 per cent of infant mortality. The causes include: insufficient integration of care for newborns into pregnancy and childbirth management; lack of comprehensive perinatal management leading to frequently delayed transfers in case of complications; and limited neonatal care provision, particularly in terms of neonatal resuscitation and prevention of avoidable disabilities.

6. Budgetary efforts in the education sector have also served to improve educational provision, addressing the challenges of providing education for all, meeting Millennium Development Goal 2 and ensuring a significant increase in access to preparatory education for children aged 5 to 6 years. In 2012-2013, net attendance in primary education reached 97.4 per cent,[7] almost equal for boys and girls, and this draft country programme of cooperation envisages a range of efforts to ensure that all children attend and remain in school until the age of 16. In 2014, nearly 494,000 children aged 6 to 16 years did not attend school,[8] primarily in disadvantaged regions, large urban centres and deprived families. Furthermore, a recent study[9] of children not attending school and those at risk of dropping out highlighted that nearly 500,000 pupils may leave the school system without attending secondary education (*lycée*). Factors underlying these challenges are: a growing need for continuous, specialized training for teachers and school principals; a lack of opportunity for reintegration of out-of-school children into the educational system or for professional training for older ones; and limited access to preschool education for children aged 3 to 5 years.

7. The country has also made commendable efforts in terms of integrated early childhood care and development for children aged 0 to 6 years, notably in health care, with measles vaccination rates above 90 per cent.[10] However, progress is still needed in a number of areas. Today only 25 per cent of babies under 6 months benefit from exclusive breastfeeding, whereas this proportion was more than 80 per cent at the start of the 1990s,[11] and inadequate feeding practices induce delayed growth in 11.7 per cent of children aged under 5 years (MICS 4). Although more than 50 per cent of children aged 5 years attend customized preparatory classes managed by the Ministry of National Education, only 16.6 per cent of children aged 3 and 4 years attend preschool establishments, with marked inequalities between regions and between income quintiles. This gap in service provision is caused by the fragmentation of mandates and interventions within different ministries, as well as by the challenges arising from the coordination of multisectoral service provision.

8. In the area of child protection, a Bill to improve protection measures for children at risk and those in conflict with the law was presented to the Council of

[6] MICS 4 (2013).
[7] MICS 4 (2013).
[8] Study by the Global Initiative on Out-of-School Children (OOSCI, 2014).
[9] Ibid.
[10] MICS 4 (2013).
[11] Ibid.

Ministers in 2014. This should help to strengthen systemic issues identified in relation to children at risk. Indeed, children at risk or in conflict with the law remain a major concern, as underlined by the 2014 census by the security services, which listed 6,231 assaults on children, 256 abductions, 14 homicides and 6,836 children in conflict with the law.[12] Although the lack of a mechanism for systematic reporting of cases of violence against children means that a breakdown of data is not possible, MICS 4 indicates that 86 per cent of children aged 2 to 14 years are victims of corporal punishment or psychological abuse,[13] with no significant differences between regions, social backgrounds or gender. The main challenges for the sector are the need to strengthen the coherence between intersectoral mechanisms to prevent and report violence against children, and to consolidate quality standards for case management, prevention and management of child protection services.

9. The almost 11 million adolescents and young people (aged 15 to 29 years) face many challenges, often resulting from a difficult transition between school or professional training and entry into the labour market. Bottlenecks in this sector result in service provision for young people that does not meet their expectations and a lack of knowledge among adolescents and young people of their rights and opportunities for constructive participation in their communities.

10. The Government of Algeria continues to provide substantial social transfers in the form of subsidies for basic goods and energy products, as well as many non-contributory sectoral social transfers, which play an important role in supporting the most vulnerable children and families. However, there are two remaining issues to consider. The first concerns the lack of consistency in the targeting and management of these transfers, inducing high transaction costs and a social safety net in need of improvement. The second relates to the unclear sustainability of these transfers if the reduction in oil prices continues over the medium and long term. Revenue from oil products represents 70 per cent of government revenue. Such a reduction in oil prices, if sustained in the long term, could make it difficult to maintain the subsidies and social transfers at existing levels, and make it harder for the country to implement the 2012 recommendations from the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The Committee had recommended increasing social sector budgets, speeding up the review of sectoral policies and legal and regulatory frameworks that perpetuate discrimination against children, and adapting the national information system so the data collected would aid analysis of progress achieved. Other recommendations related to the creation of coordination mechanisms to strengthen integration between programmes.

11. Children may also be exposed to risks in relation to natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods. Although Algeria has so far experienced few impacts from climate change, the country has made considerable efforts to greatly increase its water storage capacity. It has also introduced risk reduction programmes, in partnership with UNICEF, particularly for schools located in the areas most at risk.

12. In terms of lessons learned, two strategies implemented as part of the previous programme of cooperation, 2012-2015, could enlighten and inform implementation choices for the forthcoming programme. The first was the use of the analysis tool for bottlenecks — the Monitoring Results for Equity System (MoRES) — in relation

[12] Directorate General for National Security (DGSN) data (2014).
[13] MICS 4 (2013).

to maternal mortality. This proved a useful aid to developing a national action plan to accelerate the reduction of maternal mortality. The same approach will be used to carry out an analysis of neonatal mortality, as part of the forthcoming programme of cooperation. Experience gained through the previous programme also underlined the importance of advocacy and communication about child rights to the general public, to encourage ownership and use of child rights and equity approaches. This type of approach proved particularly successful in the #ENDviolence campaign, which prompted an instant commitment from the Algerian population and its Government. The Government subsequently brought the campaign to the United Nations Human Rights Council in order to champion it in the international arena.

13. In light of the preceding analysis and given the country's economic status, the programme of cooperation will focus on areas in which UNICEF has genuine comparative advantages: the capacity to support partners to effectively address the bottlenecks that perpetuate disparities between children; and the capacity to produce factual data that can be directly used by decision makers and ultimately help partners to translate these data into policies, strategies and results for children.

Programme priorities and partnerships

14. The country programme 2016-2020 will support the efforts made by the Government to allow all Algerian children to fully exercise their rights to survival, development, protection and participation, and to provide them with inclusive, high quality social services to support them in reaching their full potential. Anticipating a number of themes addressed by intergovernmental discussions on the Sustainable Development Goals, particular attention will be given to the collection and analysis of national data that facilitates a better understanding of the disparities between children and adolescents in inclusive access to high quality social services, depending on their gender, age, geographical location, disability status or socioeconomic conditions.

15. The content of the country programme is closely aligned with the five-year National Development Plan's priority focus areas, as presented to Parliament following the presidential election in 2014. The country programme's interventions fall primarily into the following categories: reform of the major social sectors, efforts to improve funding and public expenditure in the social sectors, and actions to promote human development through improving the quality of services in the sectors of education, child protection, social protection, health care and national solidarity.

16. The content of the country programme is also closely aligned with the Strategic Cooperation Framework (CdCs) proposed outcomes for 2016-2020, agreed upon by United Nations agencies and national partners. In particular, the country programme will contribute to the "social development" related outcome, which states that "by 2020, the population is provided with improved, inclusive and equitable access to high quality social services".

Child development and education

17. While Algeria has almost achieved universal attendance in primary education, recent studies have highlighted that access to early childhood development services for children 0-5 years old is still limited. They have also shown that the education

sector still faces challenges in attracting and keeping all school-age children in school until the age of 16, especially in some regions of the country. In light of this context, the "child development and education" component will contribute to efforts by Algeria to ensure that by 2020, children aged 0 to 16 years, especially those living in provinces reflecting disparities, have improved access to high quality maternal and neonatal health services, and equal educational and developmental opportunities and services. This will be done in close collaboration with the Ministries of National Education, Health Population and Hospital Reform, Religious Affairs and Endowments and other actors working in the sector, notably the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization.

18. The "integrated early childhood development (IECD)" sub-component will support efforts made by the country in recent months through the development of the first national IECD strategy. The first set of interventions will support the country's commitment to the A Promise Renewed initiative, by developing a national plan to accelerate a reduction in neonatal mortality and providing behaviour change communication to improve health and nutritional care for infants and young children (aged 0-3 years). The second set of interventions will help to improve access for children aged 3-5 years to quality early childhood development services, as planned in the latest national strategy. The support will notably focus on the development and dissemination of tailored models for preschool care at the community and decentralized levels.

19. The "out of school children" sub-component will contribute to national efforts to reduce the incidence of school dropout. It will aim to introduce communication and prevention strategies to improve access to and retention in school for all school-age Algerian children, and to limit dropout in order to keep as many children and adolescents as possible in the educational system until the age of 16. These interventions will be targeted and will focus on the provinces with the highest numbers of children out of school. For those who have dropped out, the programme will work with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Professional Training and Education to strengthen mechanisms for cross-sectoral coordination, providing the children with new opportunities for reintegration into various forms of schooling, such as "catch up classes", distance learning and support for vocational and technical training.

20. The "school governance" sub-component will support national efforts to improve the institutional environment of the education system, to make education provision more widely available and to improve access to high quality education through extending decentralization policies that encourage management and monitoring of data at school level. To this end, the country programme will support the Ministry of Education in upgrading its statistical information system to an effective decision-making tool. This will enable local officials to address school dropout effectively and in real time, and will enable decision makers at the central and provincial levels to develop and pilot action plans to prevent and combat school dropout. The country programme will also help the Ministry to promote participatory governance models involving parent and pupil committees, which will also aim to reduce violence against and among children.

Child protection and participation

21. The rapid social changes affecting Algerian society (such as accelerated population growth and urbanization) have made children much more vulnerable to violence and harmful behaviours. The "child protection and participation" component will support the country's efforts to ensure that children and adolescents have equal access to improved protection, in the form of prevention and management of vulnerability resulting from violence, and ensure they can actively participate in matters of social and political life that affect them. This component will be implemented in close collaboration with institutional partners that have daily involvement in child protection and participation. These will include the Ministries of National Solidarity, the Interior and Local Government, Family and Women's Affairs; Justice; and Youth and Sports, as well as a number of partners from civil society and the United Nations (the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

22. The "institutional strengthening" sub-component will contribute to national efforts to improve the institutional environment for child protection, to ensure greater effectiveness of protection services and better coordination of the accompanying multisectoral response. The programme will support the relevant ministries in revising the national legal and regulatory frameworks in order to prioritize the best interests of the child, consistent with the international commitments made by Algeria. The programme will help the Ministry of National Solidarity to review the mechanisms for preparing and implementing budgets for protection services, and to generate knowledge on causes and problems relating to child protection and the low level of participation by children. It will also help the Ministry to improve coordination mechanisms and review systems for collecting and processing statistical information.

23. The "improving child protection services" sub-component will support national efforts to improve access to and utilization of cross-sectoral child protection services throughout the country. The programme will help the Ministries of National Solidarity, Justice and the Interior to identify good practices in prevention and child protection support systems that may be extended on a national scale. There will be a particular focus on alternatives to detention and on mediation practices. There will also be a focus on introducing a referral system for reporting, and providing a structured and systematic response to violence against children, as well as on developing and implementing new operational standards for institutions working with vulnerable or at-risk children. Finally, the programme will support model interventions designed to give young people opportunities for civic participation.

24. The "social norms and participation" sub-component will contribute to national efforts to improve the behaviours of communities, families and children, and their awareness of norms in relation to child protection and the prevention of violence and abuse. Support will be provided through the following actions: use of behaviour change communication to eliminate inappropriate practices and to promote positive social norms and practices that encourage the protection and participation of children and adolescents; increased use of new technologies to disseminate knowledge in relation to participation and protection, as well as information about the locations and respective services provided by centres

established by various institutional partners (or by civil society) to meet social demand. The Ministry of Youth will also be supported to better identify the needs and expectations of young people regarding the services provided by youth-centred institutions throughout the country, and to consider participatory management practices that could be adopted to encourage optimal participation by young people in these centres and, potentially, in their management and daily programming.

Social inclusion

25. It is vital to pre-empt the budgetary trade-offs that may be detrimental to child-focussed programmes — especially those benefiting the most disadvantaged children — given continuing constrained global economic growth and low oil prices that may reduce national revenue. In order to contain this situation and maintain growth in budgets for social programmes, the "social inclusion" component will support efforts to institutionalize mechanisms for identifying inequalities in access to high quality social services for all and causal links that could explain lasting disparities. This component will also support efforts to improve targeting mechanisms and the efficiency of social transfers for the most disadvantaged children, to support more effective social protection. This component will be implemented in close collaboration with institutional partners that have daily involvement in child protection and participation. These are the Ministries of National Solidarity, Justice and the Interior, the National Economic and Social Council (CNES) and a number of partners from civil society and the United Nations (the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNFPA and UN-Women).

26. The "social equality" sub-component will support quantitative and qualitative improvements in the production and dissemination of data, so decision makers can use the data to revise social development strategies and plans to make them more inclusive and more supportive of children. Support will be provided to the CNES in launching a national equity observatory. Algeria will also benefit from technical expertise from Mexico, through a strengthening of the emerging UNICEF-supported South-South cooperation between the two countries. This will involve sharing skills, good practices and proven methodologies for effective monitoring and evaluation of public policies on society. Other opportunities for intergovernmental cooperation and exchange may be explored in support of this sub-component's objectives.

27. The sub-component "child centred social protection" will support improvements in the effectiveness and efficiency of existing targeting and social transfers for the most disadvantaged children. This will include facilitating the sharing of experiences between national and international bodies in the context of South-South cooperation, in particular drawing on the experience of Brazil or other relevant country experiences. This component of the programme will be implemented in collaboration with other United Nations agencies and multilateral organizations, in particular ILO and the World Bank.

Emergencies and humanitarian situations

28. The country programme will continue work to reduce major risks around school facilities, aiming to give pupils and teachers a better understanding of protective practices in the event of an earthquake. UNICEF Algeria will also continue its support for the refugee populations around Tindouf, in partnership with United Nations agencies, and will help local partners to provide basic social services

in the areas of health, education and protection. There will be a particular focus on capacity-building for resilience among the targeted beneficiary populations.

Cross-sectoral component

29. The cross-sectoral component will cover operational costs common to all programmes, such as rent and travel, and cross-sectoral human resource costs for security and support staff.

30. The country programme will use several strategies to achieve results. Institutional support, together with the generation of disaggregated data in areas of national solidarity, neonatal health, education and youth sectors, will build the skills of national partners and improve the quality of services provided to children. In education, the introduction of new technologies for information management will enable national and provincial authorities, as well as school principals, to provide better performance monitoring for the education system and to be responsive in implementing corrective measures. Drawing on South-South cooperation in the field of social protection will help to introduce relevant models to the country, to improve the effectiveness of social transfers targeting children.

31. The programme will be implemented in conjunction with: Ministries of Education, National Solidarity, Youth, Justice, Health, the Interior, and Religious Affairs, CNES and various ministerial departments involved in budget planning and mobilization. There will be strengthened partnerships with Parliament and civil society organizations around child participation and monitoring of the situation of children. Consideration will also be given to developing partnerships with bilateral or multilateral agencies working in Algeria, such as the African Development Bank, the European Commission and the World Bank. Partnerships with United Nations agencies will be strengthened by capitalizing on programme initiatives such as combating maternal and infant mortality and monitoring disparities. The emerging partnership with the private sector will be strengthened around themes such as combating violence against children and seeking funding to extend activities and projects at the local level.

Summary budget table

	(In thousands of United States dollars)		
Programme component	*Regular resources*	*Other resources*	*Total*
Child development and education	1 400	5 350	6 750
Child protection and participation	1 828	1 076	2 904
Social inclusion	1 400	1 200	2 600
Cross-sectoral component	1 300	400	1 700
Total	**5 928**	**8 026**	**13 954**

Programme and risk management

32. Under the leadership of the Government and the United Nations Resident Coordinator, UNICEF Algeria was an active participant in the development of the Strategic Development Framework 2016-2020, based on elements of the Delivering

as One (DaO) approach (although Algeria is not currently a DaO pilot country). In this context, UNICEF provides coordination of the social development group. It is anticipated that these working groups will be institutionalized, becoming a mechanism for monitoring implementation of the CdCs and a forum that will facilitate synergies and be a catalyst for agencies' programme interventions. UNICEF will monitor its implementation as envisaged by the CdCs steering mechanism.

Expected opportunities and risks in relation to the intended impacts of the country programme

33. Considering its geographic location, two notable risks for Algeria include the ever-present risk of a sudden deterioration in the security or humanitarian situation in the sub-region, or the sudden onset of a natural disaster, in particular an earthquake. Either of these would entail a sudden increase in urgent humanitarian needs. However, Algeria does have national response bodies with significant capacity. UNICEF Algeria will therefore regularly review the relevance of its emergency preparedness and response plan, based on the civil protection response mechanisms prepared by the Algerian authorities.

34. The current budgetary pressure linked to low oil prices, and its impact on national budget stability, are not a risk to national investments in the social sectors, due to the country's significant financial reserves. They, however, represent an opportunity for a thorough review of the adequacy and efficiency of current social transfers and options to achieve better targeting of these transfers towards the country's most vulnerable populations.

35. To this end, national partners will be closely involved in implementation, results-based management will be systematically applied, and the aid effectiveness principles outlined in the Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action will be observed.

36. The programme will also ensure that approaches such as the harmonized approach to cash transfers, joint monitoring mechanisms and other relevant working groups designed to increase inter-agency collaboration and effectiveness are applied.

37. Implementation of these measures will be monitored by the UNICEF Algeria country management team. General coordination will be provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. UNICEF and its partners will prepare joint workplans, which will be reviewed at technical meetings and during the mid-term review. Details of the technical arrangements for these processes are provided in the country programme action plan. The results of these processes will inform United Nations reviews to assess CdCs implementation.

38. This country programme document outlines the UNICEF contribution to support the efforts made by Algeria to promote human development while tackling disparities, discrimination and violence. It details the priority areas chosen for cooperation, focusing on the most vulnerable children, and the level of technical and financial support needed. It serves as a core document to allow the Executive Board to assess the expected outcomes of the cooperation between UNICEF and the Government of Algeria.

Monitoring and evaluation

39. In keeping with CdCs 2016-2020, many elements of this programme are intended to build national capacity in collection, processing and analysis of statistical data on children in Algeria. Various intervention strategies will be used such as: use of new technologies to strengthen management systems in the education sector; greater use MoRES to analyse bottlenecks in neonatal mortality, and improved effectiveness of child protection services at the decentralized level; and support for the creation and operation of the planned national observatory for equity monitoring and the teams responsible for providing the partner ministries with statistical information on the creation and dissemination of disaggregated equity-focused data. The next household survey (MICS 6) planned in 2017, will provide an updated analysis of the situation of children and women.

40. The programmes implemented by UNICEF and its partners will be regularly monitored, supported by annual reviews of progress and constraints with implementing partners. A mid-term review, planned for summer of 2018, will also allow UNICEF and the Government of Algeria to take stock of results achieved, and, if necessary, make adjustments in terms of expected outcomes and programme priorities. Evaluations of certain elements of the programme of cooperation will gauge the effectiveness and relevance of the various sub-programme components, for a clearer view of the adjustments needed at mid-term or at the end of the programme. Three evaluations are planned: (a) effectiveness and relevance of decentralized preschool provision models; (b) effectiveness and relevance of the social inclusion programme; and (c) results and actual impact of all UNICEF programmes in Algeria.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Algeria-UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2016-2020

Relevant articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 2-3 6, 8-10, 12, 17, 19, 22, 26-29, 35, 40.
National priorities: • Advance the quality of human development in the education, training and health sectors, taking into account the rights of poorer people and those with specific needs. • Improve access to high quality social services and to social protection, especially for vulnerable groups (women, children, elderly people and children with disabilities).
CdCs (UNDAF) outcomes involving UNICEF: **The population has improved access to inclusive, equitable, high quality social services by 2020.** Education 1) Rate of early school leaving (children under 16 years): Baseline: 3.7% (girls: 3.1%); Target: 2.7% 2) Success rate at official examinations: Baccalaureate: Baseline: 47.19%; Target: 67% 3) Number of projects including a literacy aspect: Baseline: 1; Target: 3 Health 1) Surveillance system for maternal deaths in place: Baseline: No; Target: Yes 2) Maternal mortality ratio: Baseline: 63.6/100 000; Target: 57/100 000 3) Infant mortality rate: Baseline: 22% (boys: 23.5%; girls: 20.4%); Target: to be confirmed 4) Prevalence of cardiovascular disease: Baseline: 26.1; Target: 20% Social protection 1) Percentage of beneficiaries removed during review of the register for flat-rate solidarity allowance: Baseline: 56.5%; Target: 20%
UNICEF Strategic Plan 2014-2017 Outcomes: 1. Health 5. Education 6. Child protection 7. Social Inclusion

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outcomes	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: Regular resources (RR) Other resources (OR) *(In thousands of US dollars)*		
					RR	OR	Total
Child development and education Improved care and learning opportunities promoting the survival, development and inclusion of children, especially those living in regions with high inequalities	**1) Percentage of children aged 36 to 59 months registered with a preschool learning programme** Baseline: National: 17% Central highland regions: 6% Quintiles Poor: 7% Rich: 31% (national level) Target: 25% by 2020 **2) Neonatal mortality** Baseline: 16/1,000 Central highland regions: 21/1,000 Target: 13/1,000 **3) Percentage of children aged 6 to 14 years outside the school system** Baseline: 3% at primary school level 6.5% at lower secondary level Target: less than 2% at primary level and less than 5% at secondary level	MICS 6 Administrative data from Ministry of National Education Out of school children initiative (OOSCI) micro surveys	Outcome 1 Children aged 0 to 5 years have better access to opportunities for care, survival, preschool learning and development. Outcome 2 Vulnerable and excluded children aged 6 to 16 years have increased support in terms of access to education and to high quality learning and professional training opportunities; children are encouraged to continue with their schooling. Outcome 3 The Government has strengthened capacity to legislate, plan and budget, to improve the governance and quality of educational services on a national and local scale.	• Ministry of National Education • Ministry of National Solidarity • Ministry of Professional Training • Ministry of Health	1 400	5 350	6 750

	4) Net rate of school enrolment (6-16 years) Baseline (MICS 4): 93% Target: 96%						
Child protection and participation Strengthened multisectoral prevention and management of cases of violence against girls and boys	**1) Percentage of children aged 1 to 14 years who are victims of violence** Baseline (children aged 2 to 14 years): National: 86% (boys: 88%; girls: 85%) Target: National: 70% **2) Introduction of a multisectoral[1] referral system in certain geographical areas** Baseline: none Target: successful introduction **3) Institutionalization and adoption of the young people's participation model (youth council) promoted by UNICEF, in at least three decentralized locations** Baseline: none Target: at least three recorded mechanisms in place **4) Introduction of alternatives to detention for**	MICS 6 Administrative date from Ministries of National Solidarity and Justice	Outcome 1 The government has strengthened commitment and capacity to legislate, plan and budget to extend prevention and response interventions in the area of child protection. Outcome 2 There are improved standards for the management and quality of prevention and child protection services at national and local levels. Outcome 3 Families and adolescents (both boys and girls) in the most affected regions are better equipped to participate, to protect themselves and to reduce harmful behaviours.	• Ministry of National Solidarity • Ministry of Justice • Ministry of National Education • Ministry of Youth	**RR** 1 828	**OR** 1 076	**Total** 2 904

[1] Effective referral system: a system allowing appropriate identification and referral of cases of violence against children, through definition of the roles and responsibilities of the actors involved, development of standard operating procedures, and creation of referral routes, using training and mentoring.

	children in conflict with the law, in some geographical areas (mediation, community service, parole) Baseline: to be confirmed with qualified representatives of juvenile justice Target: alternatives to detention implemented, in accordance with relevant standard operational procedures and memoranda of understanding, in the relevant geographical areas						
Social inclusion An improved policy environment and social protection for disadvantaged and vulnerable children and adolescents, underpinned by knowledge and data which focus on equality.	**1) Existence of an independent body responsible for monitoring equality and for analysis of multidimensional poverty affecting children.** Baseline: none Target: existence of a functioning observatory for equality	MICS 6 Updated country profile on equality National Office of Statistics	Outcome 1 Strengthened national capacity and skills for the creation of knowledge regarding social equality and multidimensional poverty in children. Outcome 2 Strengthened national capacity for the adoption of child social protection measures which are efficient, effective, inclusive and gender sensitive.	• National Economic and Social council CNES • Ministry of National Solidarity • Ministry of National Education • Ministry of Health	1 400	1 200	2 600
Cross-sectoral component					**1 300**	**400**	**1 700**
Total resources					**5 928**	**8 026**	**13 954**